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nebula N. G. C. 2392 ($\alpha = 7^{\text{h}} 23^{\text{m}}.3$). The particular observation referred to was made by us on the evening of April 7, 1916, with 3-prism dispersion and a 16-inch camera in the regular progress of the program which we had made out for determining nebular rotations or relative motions within nebulae. On the forenoon of that day, after our detailed plans for observing this object that evening had been made, Mr. Wright informed us that his 1-prism spectrogram of N. G. C. 2932, obtained several nights earlier on a fine-grained plate, showed nebular lines strongly curved, indicative of a high velocity of the central part of the nebula with respect to the ring. Spectrograms of the same nebula, obtained by him on coarse-grained plates in the years 1914 and 1915, showed corresponding distortions. Our published paragraph on the subject should have stated these facts. The oversight probably arose from the preparation of the article at the last minute before the manuscript had to go to the printer.

W. W. CAMPBELL,

J. H. MOORE.

July 7, 1916.

GENERAL NOTES.

Dr. J. C. Duncan, Instructor in Astronomy at Harvard College and formerly a Fellow at Lick Observatory, has been appointed Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory at Wellesley College.

The new Van Vleck Observatory of Wesleyan University was dedicated on June 16, 1916, and the addresses given on this occasion will be found in the August-September number of *Popular Astronomy*. The new observatory is the gift of Joseph Van Vleck in commemoration of his brother, John M. Van Vleck, who was Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Wesleyan for nearly sixty years. Dr. Frederick Slocum is Director of the Van Vleck Observatory, which, in addition to its use in connection with the work of instruction at Wesleyan, will devote its energies mainly to the determination of stellar parallaxes. The main instrument is an excellent 18½-inch refractor, mounted by Warner and Swasey, and equipped with a rising floor. The completion of the lens has been delayed by the war, and the 12-inch lens from

the old observatory will be used temporarily in the new mounting. The observatory possesses in addition two 3-inch transits and a very complete outfit of minor instruments and attachments for the work of instruction and research.

The nineteenth meeting of the American Astronomical Society will be held in the Sproul Observatory at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, August 30 to September 2, 1916. This is the first time since 1911 that the Society has met east of the Alleghenies. A good attendance and a full complement of papers and reports is expected.

A Coincidence.—In a note to the editors, Dr. C. D. Perrine calls attention to a remarkable coincidence. On May 3, 1916, he telegraphed to the Harvard College Observatory two observations made by Dr. Glancy at the Argentine National Observatory, Córdoba, which were supposed to be of Wolf's newly discovered comet. Observing conditions on both nights were quite unfavorable. On the night of May 3d, with good observing conditions, it was found that the two objects observed were faint nebulae, similar in size and form, the second one slightly brighter, which were so placed as to correspond closely to the positions to be expected from the data at hand of Wolf's Comet on the two nights!

A telegram of correction was at once sent out.

Recent Publications.—Number 18, Part 2, of the *Publications of the Cincinnati Observatory* has recently been distributed. It contains Part II of the catalog of proper motion stars, including the stars to fifteen hours right ascension, of which a notice was printed on p. 248 of Volume XXVII of these PUBLICATIONS.

Another volume of interest is Volume XXI of the *Resultados del Observatorio Nacional Argentino*, containing the extension of the well-known Córdoba Durchmusterung thru the zone from -52° to -62° . About ninety per cent of the observations for this volume were made under the direction of the late Dr. Thome, and Dr. Perrine has made every effort "to carry out Dr. Thome's plans of work as far as they could be known."